

A New Species of *Idiognophomyia* from California

(Tipulidae-Diptera)

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I am indebted to Dr. Paul H. Arnaud for specimens of a new and interesting crane fly from southern California. The fly belongs to the eriopterine genus *Idiognophomyia* Alexander, in the New World known previously only by *Idiognophomyia comstocki* (Alexander), likewise from southern California.

The genus originally was described as a subgenus of the older *Gnophomyia* Osten Sacken (Annals Natal Museum, 13: 403-404; 1956), being based on a South African species, *capicola* Alexander. Presently there are ten species in the genus, with a very disjunct distribution, these including besides the genotype in the Ethiopian region, *ignava* Alexander; *keiseri* Alexander, and *patula* Alexander; Oriental, *brevicellula* Alexander and *vanitas* Alexander; Eastern Palaearctic, *collata* Alexander and *laterospinosa* Alexander; Nearctic, *comstocki* Alexander and *enniki* new species.

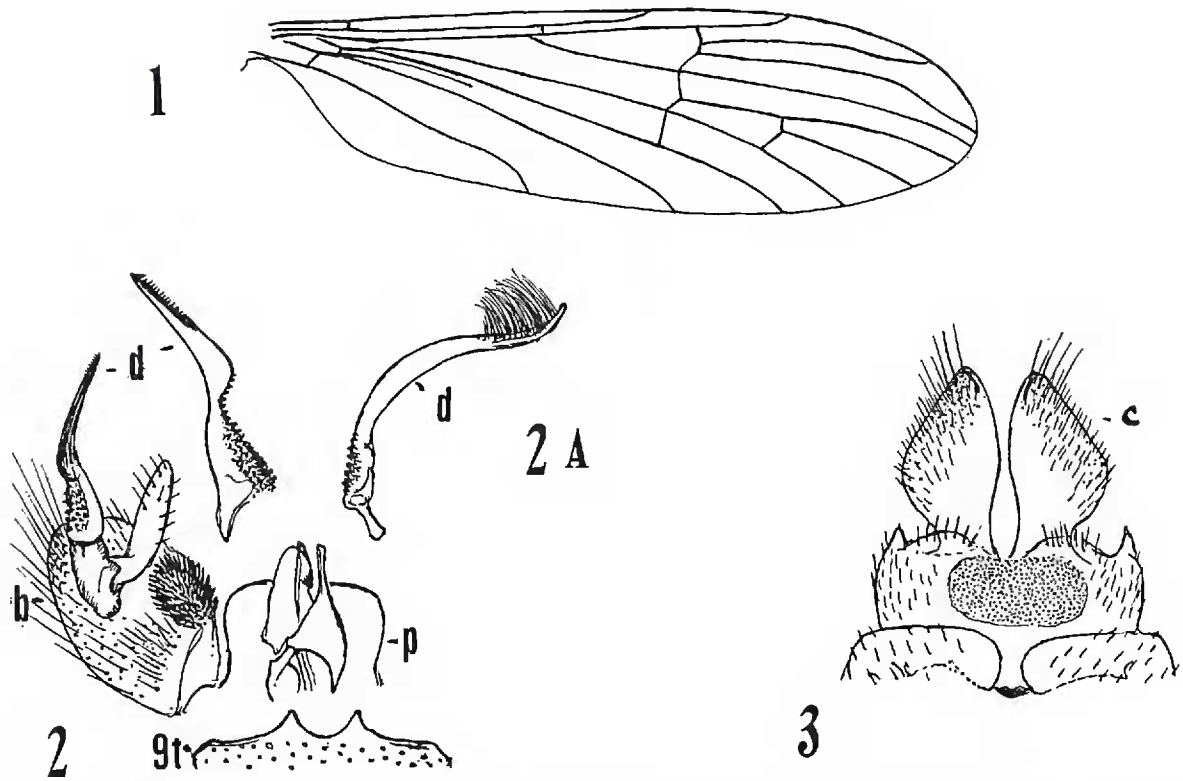
The discoverer of the new species, Franklin Ennik, found the immature stages in decaying *Yucca* and since nothing is known concerning the life histories of any other species, a further account of the larvae, pupae, habitats, and other data will be interesting and valuable.

***Idiognophomyia enniki*, new species**

Size medium; general coloration of thorax brownish gray, pleura with broad longitudinal stripe and with a light yellow more ventral line; knobs of halteres brownish black; legs yellow, outer segments brown, legs with abundant interpolated elongate scales; wings subhyaline to weakly infuscated, stigma scarcely indicated; *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending some distance before fork of *Rs*, latter in longitudinal alignment with vein *R*₅; *m-cu* at or close to fork of *M*; male hypopygium with outer dististyle long and nearly straight, narrowed gradually to a point, near apex with rows of microscopic blackened setulae to form short darkened ridge. Male.—Length about 5-5.5 mm.; wing 5.2-6 mm.; antenna about 1.5-1.7 mm. Female.—Length about 5.5-6.5 mm.; wing 6-6.5 mm.; antenna about 1.8-2.0 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black; proximal flagellar segments long-oval, outer segments longer, verticils subequal to or shorter than segments. Head brownish gray; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with disk almost uniformly brownish gray, stripes not clearly differentiated, lateral borders



FIGS. 1-3. *Idiognophomyia enniki* Alexander, new species. Fig. 1. Venation. Fig. 2 Male hypopygium; dorsal aspect. Fig. 2 A—Male hypopygium of *Idiognophomyia comstocki* (Alexander). Fig. 3 Ovipositor; dorsal aspect. (Symbols: *b*, basistyle; *c*, cerci; *d*, dististyles; *p*, phallosome; *9t*, ninth tergite).

slightly paler, pseudosutural foveae large, subtriangular, shiny pale brown; scutum and scutellum brownish gray, posterior scutal lobes and apex of scutellum slightly more yellowed, parascutella yellow; postnotal mediotergite brownish gray, pleurotergite paler. Pleura above with broad brown longitudinal stripe extending from propleura to wing root, wider behind; dorsopleural region and longitudinal more ventral stripe clear light yellow, latter beginning behind darkened fore coxa, widened posteriorly, reaching abdomen and including meral region; ventral sternopleurite darker orange yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellowed except as described; femora and tibiae yellow, extreme tips faintly darker, tarsi brown, passing into black; legs with abundant linear scales additional to normal setae. Wings (Fig. 1) subhyaline to very weakly infuscated, extreme base yellowed; stigmal region very slightly darkened to scarcely evident; veins medium brown; longitudinal veins beyond cord chiefly with conspicuous black trichia, lacking on bases of veins that comprise cell *1st M*₂; *Rs* and outer three-fourths of vein *2nd A* with trichia, lacking on *M*, *Cu* and *1st A*. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending short distance before fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ far retracted, shortly beyond origin of *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄, *R*₂₊₃ and *R*₂ in general transversely oblique alignment; *Rs* and *R*₅ forming straight line; cell *1st M*₂ subequal to or slightly longer than vein *M*₄; *m-cu* at or shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown, pleural membrane narrowly yellowed; hypopygium and ovipositor yellow. Ovipositor (Fig. 3) with valves obtuse, not blackened, only feebly sclerotized; cerci, *c*, appearing as broad flattened blades, widest at near midlength, breadth about one-half length. Male hypopygium (Fig. 2) with pos-

terior border of tergite, *9t*, transverse, with two triangular points that are separated by U-shaped emargination. Basistyle, *b*, short and stout, mesal face near base with oval group of abundant black setae. Outer dististyle, *d*, distinctive, (Fig. 2), appearing as slender rod, basal half slightly more expanded, upper margin with abundant low darkened tubercles; outer half of style a long slender straight rod, narrowed to a point, outer third with rows of microscopic blackened setulae forming short darkened ridge; inner style expanded at base, outer end more slender, narrowed gradually to the obtuse apex. Phallosome, *p*, as in fig. 2, apex of the small aedeagus very slender. The outer style is very different from that of *comstocki* which is shown for comparison (Fig. 2 A, *d*); in this latter species at the apex of the style is a conspicuous group of very long yellow setae that includes scores of filaments.

Holotype, male, 6.5 km S. of VENTACOPA, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, April 9, 1974 (Franklin Ennik); reared from immature stages found in decaying *Yucca whipplei*. Allotopotype, and paratypes, 48 ♂ ♀, with the types. Types in the California Academy of Sciences, five paratypes in the Alexander Collection. Larvae occurred in the moist decaying pith of the flower stalk and leaf axils of a recently dead yucca. Many cast pupal skins protruded obliquely from moist areas of the plant. Adults emerged 20–25 April, 1974, in the laboratory (Ennik, personal communication).

This distinct fly is named for the collector, Franklin Ennik. The generally similar *Idiognophomyia comstocki* is readily told by the hypopygial characters, as described. References to this latter species include the original description (Bull. So. California Acad. Sci., 46: 45–46, plate 10, fig. 5 (venation), fig. 6 (male hypopygium) 1947). It was further discussed in the author's *Crane flies of California*, Bull. California Insect Survey, 8: 120–122, fig. 382 (venation), 399 (♂ hypopygium), 400 (ovipositor); map 85 (distribution) 1967. It presently is known from Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Diego Counties.